The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,616. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published twice a month—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.

REDUCTION OF FARES FOR FAMILIES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to issue TICKETS FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together, at the following REDUCED RATES, for the voyage by steamer from Alexandria to Trieste.

First Class—£12-7 3 per head. *Second Class*—£8-5 per head; including Bert and Provisions.

For further information apply to

A. H. RUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

(If sufficient inducement offers.)

THE CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Screw Steam-ship BOMBAY CASTLE, Captain G. WADGE, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October instant.

Last shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no cargo will be received on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

KYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.
China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay, 16th October 1863.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch their Screw Steamer JEHANGIER CASTLE, Captain MAIR, to SURAT on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

For Deck Passage and freight apply at the Company's office, Bazar Gate Street, and to first class Passengers to the undersigned.

FULLER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 17th October 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, Capt. T. VANTULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without Orders from the Undersigned.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per French Ship *Vile de Luna*, from Bordeaux, are requested to HAVE BOATS alongside to receive their goods as they come on board, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain RAMBAUD at their expense and risk.

All Bills of Lading to be sent for endorsement to

S. TYABJEE & Co.
15 October 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Jehanger*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after waiving the Master's check.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Jayanese*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.
Bombay, 14th October 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per French Ship *Berthe et Louise*, Captain LE BLANC, from Bordeaux, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside to receive their Goods as they come on board, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain LE BLANC, at their expense and risk. All Bills of Lading to be sent for endorsement to

ROBERT FRITH & Co.
Marine Street, 19th October 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Half-hunted Silver Egg Frames, Gold Hunting Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years ..... Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years ..... ,, 90
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London ..... ,, 185
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones ..... ,, 80
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Semut, warranted ..... ,, 85
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Ben-t ..... ,, 40
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Peter ..... ,, 60
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Peter ..... ,, 35
Do. Do. Do. second class ..... ,, 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from ..... Rs. 15 to ,, 30
Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.
Large assortment Patinquin Carriage Clocks, from ..... Rs. 30 to ,, 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter ..... ,, 25
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.
Gentleman's Canteens, with Gobiet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Pane Weight, Silver Sal and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in a mother-of-pearl from 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knife stitched, Purses Ladies Combs for Back, Snuff Boxes, Rabbit Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	,,	30
Master Masons Aprons	,,	15
Do. ,, Sash	,,	15
Rose Croix Jewels	,,	10
Gothic Silver Kt. T. Star in case	,,	20
Kt. T. Patree Cross	,,	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	,,	30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	,,	15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	,,	14
Ribbon from 1¼ to 2¼ inches, Skirts, Rosette, Tassells, &c.		

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remit ance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our offices to the premises in Church Lane hitherto occupied by Messrs. Rennet, Sewell & Co.

WATSON, BOGLE & Co.
Bombay, 19th October 1863.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.—The following Geese &c. cannot be claimed, and are being landed at the Owners risk and expense. The undersigned will deliver them up to owners or their Agent on demand.

N W H Co. 1 216 Twelve pairs 30 feet Girders, viz. 48 Bed plates 72 Girders, 24 bundles joint plates, 6 cross Girders and 12 cases.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents for Captain Shaw.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, from the St. James' Theatre, the St. James and Polygraphic Halls, London. And patronised by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Family. The Duchess of Sutherland, Duke of Buckeugh, Duke of Athole, and the nobility and gentry of England.

Appearing by command before the Emperor and Empress of the French at the Palace of the Tuilleries.

Will leave South-mpton by the mail steamer of the 27th of September for Bombay.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rs. 1,500 per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—The Municipal Commissioners are desirous of securing the services of a competent person as Assistant Water Rater, on a salary of Rupees 2 0 per mensem, and conveyance allowance Rupees 30.

Applications will be received until the 25th instant.

C. DURHAM,
Acting Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioners' Office, 14th Oct. 1863

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders in this Comp ny are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees fifty per Share upon their Shares of ORIGINAL AND SECOND ISSUES on or before SATURDAY, the 30th October instant, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, and if such Call is not paid on or before the said Saturday, the 31st October instant, the holders or holders of any Shares or Shares will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, so long as such call remains unpaid, and the Share or Shares will become liable to forfeiture under Regulations 16, 17, and 18 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Company's Office, 11, Apollo Street, 8th October 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PLANS of the LAND near the RAILWAY STATION at AHMEDABAD, NOT being COMPLETED, the SALE advertised to take place on the 20th instant hour; will be DEFERRED until January 1st 1864.

W. H. PROPERT,
Acting 1st As sistant Collector in charge.
Ahmedabad, 12th October 1863.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that with reference to the advertisement published notifying the increase in the Capital of the Bank, the Directors have resolved that upon all new shares paid up before the 31st December 1863, interest up to that date be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BURN, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 16th October 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS are prepared to receive applications for the APPOINTMENT OF CLERK TO the COMMISSIONERS.

The qualifications for the appointment, the fixed salary of which is Rs. 600 per mensem, are, strict honesty in habits, a thorough knowledge of Accounts, as kept in Merchant's and Government Offices, with some aptitude in ready and concise writing. No candidate need apply who is not prepared to devote the whole of his time and attention, exclusively to the duties of the appointment.

Applications will be received up to P. M. of Saturday the 24th instant.

C. DURHAM, Acting Clerk.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th October, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Contract of Mortgage is made over to a Parsee individual for a whole house of four partitions, situate at Pareli road within the Fort walls of Bombay, built on Fazendaree ground, and assessed in the book of assessment under No. 51, belonging to Messrs. Ardaseer Cursetjee and Jugoo Dhackjee. The said house is bounded on the East by the Pareli road, on the West by the house belonging to Messrs. Bhaycajee & Co., on the North by Bhaycajee's house, and on the South by the Bindoo Temple. Any person having any claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to give notice to Mr. CHARLES LEITH, Solicitor for the mortgagee within forty days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage deed will be executed and the claims of any person will not be admitted.—Dated in Bombay the 6th day of October 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Beams, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Wharf Builder.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kurla Mulund and other Villages in the Salsette Taluka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Tank, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees on the two Gardens, Travellers resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees bearing to the Byke of four Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Wooodee Poonawa..... ditto..... ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees..... ditto..... ditto.

MOUZA ARKAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..... ditto..... ditto.

MOUZA KUNNAYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..... ditto..... ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees..... ditto..... ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tenders.

For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21ST,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT
OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

THE S. F. M. take this opportunity to thank the Public and Press for the kind patronage and support they have received on their second visit to Bombay, and hope the Programme they will produce on this their

LAST APPEAL

will meet with the same kind approbation and approval.

1st night of the celebrated Burlesque of the TYROLESE MINSTREL, in imitation of the *Savoyards* as seen in the streets of London and Paris.

DAVE CARSON will again delineate the mournful fate of the

BLUE TAIL FLY.

THE
INTELLIGENT YOUTH

will take his farewell of his Bombay friends.

AUNTY SMITH

will make her last appeal in defence of the ladies.

The Programme will consist of selections from the new and old favourites.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Introductory Overture	SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Come let us sing (Music from Verdi's Trovatore)	Do. do. do.
Obligato by L. F. Palin)	T. P. BROWER.
Come back, Peter	DAVE CARSON.
Under the Upper Window	H. C. CAMPBELL.
Words and Music by J. O. Pierce	DAVE CARSON.
Master Butler	J. O. PIERCE.
Swee 's refrain (with Tyrolean imitations)	

Finale to Part First:

BLESS HER, LET HER GO,
DAVE CARSON.

Petites Fantaisies Ecossaises (Concertina and Piano)	PIERCE & PALIN.
Burlesque Lecture (Woman's Rights)	DAVE CARSON.
Ballad—Village Bells (composed by J. O. Pierce)	H. C. CAMPBELL.
Blue Tail Fly	DAVE CARSON.
Song—John Company, with a song by	J. O. PIERCE.

Original Comic Interlude entitled the

INTELLIGENT YOUTH.
BY DAVE CARSON.

Grand Fantasia for Rock Harmonicon—selections from William Tell	J. O. PIERCE.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the laughable Burlesque entitled the

TYROLESE MINSTRELS.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rupees 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

DRESS CIRCLE STRICTLY SELECT.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered and tickets corresponding with the number on the Seats are issued at the Office of the *Times of India* only. On the day of performance, after 5 o'clock, tickets can be purchased at the doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at a quarter to 9.

Books, &c., for Sale.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
FOR SALE.

	Rs.	A.
The Bombay Army List, corrected to 30th Sept.; the Madras Army List, ditto	3	4
Foard's notes on Building and Road-making, &c. &c. 36 plates. Fifth Edition, enlarged, with an Appendix containing building data & other tables	4	12
Qanoon-e-Islam, or the Customs of the Musulmans of India; comprising a full and exact account of their various rites and ceremonies, from the moment of birth till the hour of death. By Jaffur Shurreef (a native of the Deccan)	5	8
Compiled under the direction of, and translated by, G. A. Herklots, M. D., Surgeon, Madras Army. With several Illustrations. 2nd Edn. carefully revised	11	8
The Institutes of Manu (shortly expected)	11	8

KINGLAKE'S "THE CRIMEAN WAR."

THE undersigned will receive by next Overland Mail, a few copies of the 4th edition, with copious notes, of Vols. I and 2 of Kinglake's work on the Crimean War. Price Rs. 24.—Orders now received and registered.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE LAST TWO STEAMERS.

Eleanor's Victory. 3 vols	Rs.	23 12
Footsteps Behind Him. A Novel. By W. J. Stewart, author of "Picked up at Sea," &c.		3 12
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English Composition, argumentative and general, &c. By R. Hilly		3 8
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Sir Walter Scott's Cadyow Castle, the Monastery, and the Abbot.		0 12
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Song of the Mocking Bird		0 8
Guide to the Stage		0 8
Napoleon's Book of Fate		0 8
Buckland's Fish Culture		3 12
Crabbe's English Synonymes		1 4
Anderson's Geography		2 0
Ince's History of England, large edn., with maps, outlines		3 0
Require when upon everything		1 2
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Dictionary		8 0
Rolwer's Lucretia		1 8
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Sir John Macneill's Earthwork Tables. 2nd Edn.		20 0
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Letter Writer		0 12
Goodeve's Law of Evidence, as administered in England, and applied to India		25 8
Macpherson's New Civil Procedure in India		23 12

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., MILLINERS.

(Next door to Messrs. Henderson & Co., Photographers.)

BEG RESPECTFULLY to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen at the Presidency and outstations, that they have just received per Overland Mail the following new stock of goods, all of which are of the best quality, and latest fashion, and would beg to solicit the favor of an early inspection, viz:

FOR LADIES.—Spanish Lace shawls, Black and White Lace Falls, Whitby, Black and Colored Boots, and Shoes Blue, Rose, and Scarlet crape, Blue, Drab, and Pink Lawn, Plain and Half Mourning Cap Fronts, White, and colored Bonnet, Ribbons, with Cord Edge, Black Silk Velvet Ribbons from 1 to 4 inches wide, Black and White Dress Laces Fancy Gilt and Black Jet Buttons, —Artificial flowers, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Patent Calf and Morocco Grecian slippers, Kid Top Boots with Wrinkled Fronts, and Patent Calf Goloshed Canvass Slippers with Woolls to Work, &c.

FOR CHILDREN.—Boots and Shoes of all sizes.
Electro Galvanic Machine, and air tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs.	28
Do. Do. ..... best ,,	,,	32
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do. Do. ..... Carpet lined	,,	40
Do. Do. ..... with Hood, best	,,	60
ouble Perambulators, with Apron	,,	32
Do. Do. ..... Do.	,,	35
Do. Do. ..... best	,,	38
Do. Do. ..... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do. Do. ..... With Hood, best	,,	65
Do. Do. ..... best Imitation Cane Sides	,,	54

CLOCKS.

American 1 day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 ,, ,,	,,	15
Do. 1 ,, Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,,	14
Do. 8 Do. do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook, Hazel Sticks, Pe-ld Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c. &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Books, &c., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE LAST ADDITIONS TO THE PICTURE GALLERY ARE NEW CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

CHIAMSEE, IN BAVARIA, a Chromo from the original of Hoeghi, 24 by 16	Rs.	20 0
MERRINGEN, IN SWITZERLAND, the same	,,	20 0
MORNING IN THE SOLY AMMERGAT, the same	,,	20 0
LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS, Chromo after E. Pape (an upright), 22 by 18	,,	18 0
LOWLOOKS (The Ugly Fair), CUMBERLAND, a remarkably fine Chromo after Richardson, 30 by 15	,,	25 0
ON THE RIVER FINDHORN, MORAYSHIRE, Moray Firth and Ross shire Hills in the distance, a beautiful Chromo after Richardson, 27 by 14	,,	25 0
OBERWESSEL on the Rhine, after Rowbotham, 27 by 16	,,	25 0
ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, CORNWALL, after Clarkson Stanfield, 24 by 16	,,	20 0
THE RHINE NEAR COLOGNE, after Richardson, 27 by 14	,,	20 0
SCENE IN WALES, after Harding (an upright), 22 by 16	,,	20 0
VENICE after Harding, 22 by 14	,,	18 0
BARMOUTH, after S. Jackson, 21 by 12	,,	16 0
BUTTERMERE, after S. Penley, 19 by 7	,,	12 0
ON THE CALABRIAN COAST, after Rowbotham, 19 by 10	,,	12 0
THE LAKE OF GENEVA, after Pape, 16 by 12	,,	12 0

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ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

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Books, etc., for Sale.

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Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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II.—Description of the Sone Causeway.
III.—Notes on Canal Falls and Rapids.
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Subscribers' names will be received up to 1st November by the Editor, to whom all communications should be addressed. Subscribers whose names are already registered are requested to signify any change of address to the Editor by the above date.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AN FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 21st October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
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SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500		140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 pr. ct.	230 prem.
Bank of India	25	4½ do.	2 discount.
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Central Bank	250	12 do.	37 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	2½ do.	60 to 62 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	20	4 do.	[ex-div. 70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	2½ do.	151 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	5 do.	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	.....	151 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	8 do.	15 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	4½ do.	3 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	.....	[ex-div. 53 pr. ct. pm.
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Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
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Hydraulic Press Co.	4,00	350 per share.	Rs. 2,000 pm. p. [share.
Siphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,00	250 per share.	Rs. 34,500
Do. B	5,00	.....	per share pm.
Freer Press Co.	25	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,00	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,20	.....	Rs. 800 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
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Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,00	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
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Cooria Spinning Co.	5,00	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
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Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	300 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		102¼
" Loan 1853-56		
" Loan 1842-43		96½ to 97
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		110 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cavalos	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	"	1 06¾
Gold Leaf	"	16 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (19th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	600 to 602
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	602 to 605
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	545 to 550
New	"	575 to 580
New	"	665 to 670
New	"	535 to 540
New	"	550 to 555
New	"	515 to 520
New	"	555 to 560
New	"	570 to 575
Oomrawuttee	"	560 to 562

Dollar—Malwa Rs. 1 to 2 per 3 per cwt
Bullion—Gold and Silver Rs. 10 to 6 12
Exchange on London 32 to 32
Do. on China 38 to 38
Do. on Bengal 26 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 20	Berenice (s)	Burns	Kurrachee 15 Oct.
	Satelite (s)		Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 19	Semiramis	Crokatt	Persian Gulf.
20	Sydney (s)	Melville	Calcutta.
	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee.
	Elenore	Jounois	Mauritius.
	Phlox	Moylan	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Berenice*, from Kurrachee, Mr. Lucas; Lieut. Faul; 122 Non-commissioned rank and file of 2nd Belooches, and 4 distressed Seamen.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee, Mr. Meikle John.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat, 200 Deck Passengers.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer *Sydney*, Melville, bound to Colombo and Calcutta.
Steamer *Lowjee Family*, bound to Veraval and Poorbunder.
Steamer *Phlox*, Moylan, bound to Surat.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Naval Brigade*, for Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 87 bales coir yarn, 223 cwt., Robertson Brothers and Co.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—650 bales cotton, 2,275 cwt., B. H. Cama; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Megjee.

Lady Havelock.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhicoo Babajee and Co.; 18 bales wool, 54 cwt.; 1 half bale cotton, 1½ cwt., Mahomed Ramjus; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhicoo Bhanjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Vasunjee Lilladhur and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nenay Carsungy; 210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., Nowrojee Chururbhuz and Co.

India.—650 bags surseeneed, 975 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Pere.—341 bundles saltpetre, 568 monds, Visram Kewsorjee.

Sea Park.—46 bales cotton, 160 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun; 5 bales wool, 15 cwt., Virjee Samjee.

City of Brussels.—119 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Jeatha Ludha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Jeatha Ludhany.

Elephant Greeley.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama; 500 bundles surseeneed, 250 cwt., Rowchund Amoolruck; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Helen Scott.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. N. Framjee & Co.

Mahratta.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Momud Dhurumsy and Co.

Saisette.—170 bales cotton, 595 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Lalljee Enderjee; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Damodhur Cursondass and Co.

Lord Palmerston.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Talla Nagay.

Lancastrian.—503 bales cotton, 1761 cwt., Girdhur Virjee.

Bates Family.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Rama Royeee; 50 bales wool, 160 cwt., Johnson and Co.

Beeston Castle.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., B. H. Cama; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Arnot Lyle.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Hanneman.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurridass Soondurdass.

Eurcalydon.—102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Vusanjee Jewraz; 12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., 14 bales wool, 42 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 22 bales wool, 66 cwt. Gopaldass Dhurumsy; 21 bales wool, 63 cwt.; Talla Nagay; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Momud Dhurumsy and Co.

Edendale.—175 bales cotton, 610 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 1,014½ cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Baron Renfrew.—500 Bundles linseed 250 cwt., Ludhabhoy Peonay; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

For Hull.

Naval Brigade.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhanjee Nursee & Co; 125 half-s cotton, 437½ cwt., Tapun Enderjee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Fazulbhoy Rembtoola Noormomud.

Robertson.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy and Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 20.

Paul, Lieutenant F., 23rd Regiment N. I., 2nd Belooch Regiment, from Kurrachee.

Wray, Lieutenant Colonel E. C. B. Royal Artillery, on leave from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Hudson, Lieutenant F. C., 109th Regiment to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Brown, Lieutenant T., 7th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Taylor, Major W. W., 5th Regiment Lt. Infantry, on duty, to Poona.

Cahill, Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Y. S. 14th Regiment N. I., to reside in Ahmednugur.

Young, Captain D. B., Staff Corps, on leave to Sholapore.

Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Allibaugh.

Cathcart, Lieutenant H. D., 11th Regiment N. I., on duty to Surat.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 29TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The undermentioned men arrived at the Presidency on escort duty are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment until the departure of the next Steamer for Kurrachee.

Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, Color Serjeant Merryman; Private John Creegn; Private Mawuley. Embarkation Returns for Kurrachee to be made out and sent in to the deputy Quarter Master General accordingly.

A Committee composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison and such other Stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection.

President.—Captain Combe, 18th Regiment N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern, 103rd Regiment.

One Subaltern 18th Regiment.

Her Majesty's 18th Regiment N. I. will furnish two separate escorts consisting of one Naique and three Privates and one Naique and four Privates respectively, to escort by Rail as far as Kussarae, and from thence to Malligaum:—

314 Boxes of Ammunition for Mhow, and 49 Boxes of Ammunition consigned, to Her Majesty's N. I. at Malligaum.

Application has been made to have the guard relieved at Malligaum.

The Non-Commissioned Officers to attend to-morrow, at 10 A. M. at the Commissariat Office for instructions.

Country Music is allowed in the lines of the 18th Regiment N. I., for one night, to-morrow, the 21st instant, on account of the Dussereh festival.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th October 1863.

Sub-Conductor M. Corkery, of the Ordnance Department, has passed the prescribed Colloquial Examination in the Hindoostanee Language.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native Language as follows.

Hindoostanee Staff test.

Lieutenant W. H. Sewell, Cadre, 3rd European Regiment attached to 18th Regiment N. I.

Captain J. Barnes Cadre, 3rd European Regiment, attached to 18th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant T. E. Strong, 3rd Regiment N. I.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.—OCT. 20TH 1863.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 20th October 1863.

The undermentioned Engineer Apprentices are to be transferred from the Floating Batteries to the *Semiramis* for passage to join the Gun-boat Clyde.

James Evans, and James Callahan.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Girgaum, Dhusowelli Lane, on the 18th instant, Khagina, the eldest daughter of Sooder Jivaba, Cashier, *Times of India* Office, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 11th October, the wife of Mr. J. W. Edwards, of a daughter.

Letter to the Editor.

THE HON'BLE RUSIOMJEE J. JEJEEBHOY AND THE MATHARPACADY WATER SUPPLY.

SIR,—The inhabitants of Matharpacady must thank you and your correspondent D. A., for the enquiry in your issue of Saturday last, regarding the proposed supply of water in that locality. It appears that the work is stopped in consequence of the death of Mr. Misquitta who had undertaken to carry it on.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee, as D. A. says had, with his accustomed liberality come forward with the handsome subscription of Rs. 900, which was the amount then estimated of the cost of the *reservoir*, but when Mr. Misquitta took the work in hand, he found that it would cost something like Rs. 500, but being it seems, not only the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee's wish to have the reservoir made at his sole cost, but the people's also that this should be so in order to keep with them a memorial of his princely generosity, Mr. Misquitta proposed to go on with the work, defraying the difference at his own expense, and after its completion, show the actual expenses to the Hon'ble Gentleman, giving him thus the option of having the whole thing made at his cost, as stated above, such being deemed to have been his wish. Perhaps the Hon'ble Gentleman is not aware, that, this is the case, and I will thank you to give these particulars a corner in your valuable journal, in hopes that, if this meets that gentleman's eye he may perhaps condescend to move in the matter, and let us know his wish or intention.

Your's obediently,
J. C.

20th October.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 10 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

MAILS FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per Steamer *Bombay Castle*," will be closed on Wednesday the 28th instant.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

Full Moon.....Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m
Wed.	21	Daybreak at 4h 43m.	5 57	5 32	5 58	6 13	
Thur.	22	Twilight ends 6.47	5 58	5 32	6 56	7 28	
Fri.	23	Jupitor rises at 6.11.	5 58	5 31	8 14	8 45	
Sat.	24	Jupiter sets at 5.41.	5 58	5 31	9 10	9 12	
Sun.	25	21st Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 30	9 37	10 2	
Mon.	26	Saturn rises at 4 11.	5 59	5 29	10 25	10 48	Date 19th October. Time—8h. 3m. 37.5
Tues.	27	Saturn sets at 4h 9m.	5 59	5 29	11 8	11 29	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 21st.—Siege of Asseerghur, 1803.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

Thursday 22nd.—Battle of Buxar, 1764.

Friday 23rd.—Battle of Bolarhill, 1642.—Battle of Cuttorah with the Rohillas, 1794.—Battle of Balaklava, 1854.

Saturday 24th.—Peace of Westphalia, 1648.—Mansion House founded, 1739.

Sunday 25th.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.—George II. died, 1760.

Monday 26th.—Battle of Bittoorah, 1794.

Tuesday 27th.—Cuba discovered, 1492.—Michael Servetus burnt, 1553.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NESTOR.—Your letter is libellous and unfit for publication.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 14
ADEN	Oct. 10	LAHORE	Oct. 19
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 15
BANGALORE	Oct. 13	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 10	MEERUT	Oct. 13
CALCUTTA	Oct. 10	OUDH	Oct. 14
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 13	RANGOON	Sept. 18
FRANCE	Sept. 29	SUEZ	Sept. 27
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1863.

MISS NIGHTINGALE in her observations on the Indian Stational reports says "the main point of the Indian Sanitary question is indeed camp disease, the causes of which are rendered more intense by climate—and liver disease, occasioned to a great extent by over eating and over drinking, and sedentary habits, the result of these habits, being as in the former case intensified by climate." In our previous reference to the book we gave a brief analysis of the information afforded by the stational reports regarding native towns in a general way—which we found to be bad enough—but it is only on entering into details, that the hideous aspect of things can be fairly appreciated.

On the subject of drainage Bombay again shows its bad pre-eminence. Our improved civilization with the aid of Mr. Connybeare, introduced the notable *Main-drain* the fruitful source of the worst diseases, and giving forth a stench at times that was almost unendurable. Miss Nightingale believes Bombay would gladly say "as the London woman said when asked to point out the drains, in the days when London drainage was in a similar state, No, thank God, Sir, we have none of them foul stinking things here" It is said we are now at last about to have a proper system of drainage, after discussing and talking about it a dozen years and more, we hope it may be so, but we must be excused being sceptical on a subject that has been *quacked* in this quarter so long, as to destroy all faith in promises, and mere paper schemes, however adroitly stated.

Bad however as Bombay is, Madras seems to be worse: The main drain of that town "is 80 yards from the European fort, and the effluvia from it very offensive." The arrangements at the natives lines are pronounced to be "simply abominable, and the old privies in Fort St. George are as bad as they can well be." It is the same story from every part of India whence reports were received. Drainage, says Miss Nightingale, "in the sense in which we have found it necessary for health in this colder climate, is by no means considered necessary for health in the hot climate of India; for as in the case of the water supply, most of the reporters consider *no drainage* a sufficient guarantee for health."

The *bazaars* are dealt with in the most sweeping fashion, there indeed, one only recognises "the first savage stage of social savage life." Wherever the two Lawrences have been, there also, progress can be traced, a civilizing, elevating influence is seen to be at work,—but all else, in Miss Nightingale's view is as bad as can well be. The normal state of Native bazaars as described in the stational reports sent to the sanitary Commissioners, strikes Miss Nightingale after all her experience of London dens at home, and Crimean battle fields abroad, as something indescribable for their wealth in filth. There is no regular laying out of houses, overcrowding, bad ventilation, bad water supply, filth, foul ditches, stagnant water, jungle and nuisances, this is the account of all. The country round some is stated "to be one immense privy!" We give an illustration which is remarkable in its way; at the hill station of Nynee Tal, "*where men are sent for their health (!) the stench is at times overpowering*; from both bazaars being in a filthy and crowded state, no proper drainage or latrines, no means of preserving cleanliness, which causes nuisance, even in the barracks. At another, Darjeeling, among other defects, the native villages, writes the medical officer, are the necessarily he has ever entered, and it is quite sickening to walk through them." Truly enough does this zealous sanitary reformer remark, that "bazaars are the real hotbeds of disease, and require sweeping reforms as much or even more than the stations. Native regimental bazaars from which the soldiers procure supplies, are within military limits, and as much under military control as the ground on which the barracks stand, and ought to be kept in as good a sanitary state as the barracks will be when thoroughly improved." But though they are under military control, Miss Nightingale does not seem to consider that they are also under military license; and that military rule, though intolerant of any thing in the shape of money-lenders infesting the bazaars, when they want their bills paid, and of any thing approaching to high prices—even when that may be a fair test of prices every where,—is yet stricken with the most unbounded liberality in all that relates to their sanitary state, and though it does not always allow free trade in prices, it is ever ready to permit the utmost freedom in filth.

In the construction of barracks, the stational reports conclusively show, that the vital subject of proper ventilation has scarcely received any attention, doors and windows which are alone trusted to, "have been so placed that men are often exposed in bed to hurtful draughts, and if shut, the fresh air is also shut out." Truly is it said that "a knowledge of the proper application of sanitary appliances to building in India appears to be as yet in its infancy." This remark applies quite as much to domestic architecture as to the structures for military purposes in every part of India. The chapter on intemperance is full of important observations. The canteen system as practised in India, is denounced in the most unqualified manner, and though this opinion is not quite coincided in by other sanitary and moral reformers, we believe the majority of persons would agree with the opinion expressed by Miss Nightingale. The evils of it are undeniable. In India, temperance amongst soldiers is said to be the exception, intemperance the rule, and for such a state of things the Government is much to blame.

"It bids them drink fully, and when the habit is confirmed, denounces them as a disgrace to their country. The habitual daily two drams, ruin the health and habits of the soldier who thinks that as long as he takes only what Government allows him he cannot go wrong. The taste for spirits it is said is not easily acquired by young soldiers. The habit of spirits is maintained by their authorised use." The only kind of excuse given for encouraging the soldiers in drinking canteen spirits is that they are saved going to the bazaar to drink worse; Government in either case being supposed to reap an advantage by the transaction. It is sarcastically asked whether there may not be a middle course, whereby the men may be killed, without being required to use either bazaar or canteen spirits?!

Want of occupation and exercise, are perhaps as fertile causes of misconduct, disease and death amongst soldiers in India, as any that can be mentioned. Various remedies have been propounded, amusement amongst them, which indeed must not be neglected, but it is not enough: men must have amusement but they were never made for a life of it, and beyond the dull routine of their daily exercise, we have as yet done little else for the soldiers.

Sir Charles Trevelyan had excellent notions for improving the condition of the soldier which were indeed partially carried out when he was Governor of Madras. His system is that every soldier who conducts himself well, and cultivates himself so as to acquire a knowledge of the native languages, &c., should be able to look forward to promotion, as a matter of course either in the army or in the commissariat, ordnance, or other military departments, of public works, or police. This, and a scheme of encouraging trades and handicrafts constitute some of the best schemes that have been devised for mitigating the evils on all hands complained of.

Suppose says Miss Nightingale any one wanted to try the effect of full diet, tippling and want of exercise, in a hot climate, on the health of men in the prime of life, the Indian Army method would be the process to adopt, in the certain expectation that every man exposed to it will be damaged in health. "While all this scientific 'turkey stuffing' is practised the men are carefully kept in barracks, and not allowed to exercise themselves. And everybody seems to believe that the way of making diseased livers in geese for Strasburg pies, is the best way of keeping men's livers sound, and of making efficient healthy soldiers for India. Wherever the regiment is otherwise, as in the case of cavalry and artillery, who have some exercise, or where an enlightened officer allows his men to go shooting, there is of course improved health. But nobody learns the lesson. People seem to consider that health is a natural production of India, instead of being the result of rational management. At the same time everybody says that India 'is so unhealthy!"

NEWS LETTERS.

BROACH, 18*th October* 1863.

THE accommodation hitherto afforded by the Government of granting Bills, as required on the different District Treasuries is now at an end in these parts. Or at least such apparently is the case, for an application which was made the other day by a respectable Merchant for drafts on Jumbooseer, was negatived by the Acting Collector of Surat, on the score that compliance would entail unnecessary labour on the officials; and that, be it borne in mind, after it was satisfactorily shewn that such hitherto was the practice, that the party was willing to pay the market rate of premium, that concession with his desires would obviate the trouble and expense attendant upon having a military guard, &c., to convey the collections from Jumbooseer to Broach, and thence by rail to Surat!

It is to be hoped this statement will meet the eye of His Excellency the Governor, and that he will direct an enquiry to be instituted in the matter. The public have a right to look for Governmental aid, especially when, as in this instance where cotton was to have been paid for, their transactions tend to the development of the resources of the country.

The recent remarks anent our Bank, have it would seem excited much ire in its own quarter. 'Tis a pity people will be so thin-skinned and perverse, as not to be able to take ought but a lop-sided view of a subject. By the way, arrangements have not as yet been perfected by those concerned in the Institution, for the grant of orders on the Talookas here-about, where the amount of trade in the staple, which is now creating such furor in the commercial world, is very large indeed. Here is another source from which profit might be derived; but its working is still in embryo. Promptitude is indispensable, or the gains on that score will, with the completion of the American War, comparatively be *nil*.

Mr. Pinhey is now here from Surat, presiding over the Court of Sessions. His imperial decisions in certain cases that were appealed against from here, are much belauded.

The heat of the weather during the day, especially in and about the Railway Station, is something frightful. The long talked of shed over the platform is unquestionably a great desideratum; and its speedy construction will be a boon to the public.

MUSSOORIE, *October 10th.*

I SEE two correspondents of yours have been attempting an account of the Pancy Ball. All descriptions of the kind must fall short of the reality, unless a man were to go about, pencil in hand, detailing the costumes and taking notes of the bye-play. All I can say is, that I never saw anything better at home, and shall leave Mussoorie thoroughly heartweary at the thought that perhaps it is for the time I look upon some of the most amiable and beautiful of their sex. I shall not get leave again, next year; and most likely, cholera will carry me off before I see thy dear hills, Mussoorie, again. "Such is life," as Mrs. Sairy Gamp remarked.

By the way, no one seems to think it worth while to give you an account of the auctions that are becoming the fashion here. For my part I think the subject well worth serious notice. I am sorry to say that the behaviour of the auctioneer is most insolent, especially towards ladies who happen to have no male protector present. Such conduct lowers the public opinion of the class to which the auctioneer belongs, and, in fact, prevents their ever rising to a position worth holding. They should reflect that very first rule of gentlemanly conduct is respectful demeanour towards the ladies What opinion, then, but a throughly contemptuous one can we entertain of men, without position, manner, or education, to relieve their coarse familiarity, who act as I have mentioned? Doubtless, it is very irritating to find that people are looking out for good bargains; but this is a necessary condition of sale by auction;—for surely, people would never at auction, knowingly bid full shop prices? The fact is obvious, and there is not even the excuse of ignorance to set of the misconduct I allude to. We give on

But after all, they only imitate a Brummagem administrator here, with whom nothing is commoner than an attitude of delicious *abandon* in the presence of ladies, indicated wearing his hat in a crowded assembly. I shouldn't be surprised, some day, to hear that his *distingue* appearance had been set off by some one cramming his hat over his eyes and nose.

11*th October.*

WELL, what can I say now? I shall commence with the prelude of an Englishman's conversation, to wit, the state of the weather, which has been delightful; though it would be still more pleasant for a little rain—of which there are signs, in clouds collecting, and which promise a fall soon.

The season has, I may say, come to a *close*. The Theatre Royal is shut up; the last performance having been on the 30th ultimo, when we had the "Terrible Secret," with an interlude "The Christy's Minstrels," and the laughable farce entitled "B. B." as the conclusion. The whole thing went off very well indeed. The last appeared somewhat tame after the two first; but yet it was laughable. In the "Terrible Secret," the parts were admirably sustained; the acting was unexceptional, and the actors well up in their parts. Mr. Henpecker excellent. "Bob Loosefish very good. Mrs. Henpecker—a capital impersonation of the character (*but*—that horrid word—only not quite *peckish* enough and—she will excuse me for the criticism—she blinked a little too much) She ought, though to have been, t be *prefection*, the character described by Dryden in the couplet:—

"A stee dame too, I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *henpecked* sire, and orders me."

Tilly possessed a deal of confidence and assurance, but, she will also excuse my remarking, was a little too jaunty.

The "Christy's Minstrels" were capital and highly amusing. The "niggers" so well got up, that it was difficult to recognize the "originals." Massa Sambo excited great merriment; and his song "kiss me quick and go," was very very good. Between their nigger songs they put Riddles to one another, which were too bad. I shall give one of Sambo's:—"What, is the most difficult operation a surgeon can perform? Guess——give it up? Why, extract a woman's jaw." Not bad, is it? The characters in the last Farce of "B. B." were good too, Benjamin Bobbin mistaken for the "Benicia Boy."

The Races at Deyrah commenced on the third and were continued during the week—viz., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, they were not run-betwixt. It has been settled to purchase the Club premises A wise determination. Some were not for the purchase; entertaining crotchety and crude ideas of buying other estates here, to be made suitable for the purpose of a *first-rate* Club at an expense—guess?—of one and half lacs of rupees. When it has not been an easy matter to stump up or arrange for one lac for the present estate. To have lost the present Buildings would not only have been unwise, but *suicidal*. If it were given up, not a site so well adapted could have been got, so central and so open, then every bit as much, or more money than a lac of rupees would be expended; and considering the rains and winter here, the Buildings could not be completed and be in a habitable state much under two years. I have heard it said, that one or two offered to undertake the building of a new place, far better than the present estate, for less than a lac of rupees, but these men, perhaps, wished to speculate a little on their own account. Even, if it were possible to build a better place for a lac of rupees, the site must be paid for, in the first instance, which would not cost a *trifle*, then, there would be no proper accommodation and no return for money for two years, say. How much would be the loss in this way? Three other estates here had been brought forward as eligible—likely to be got for Rs. 75,000 and 80,000 and 20,000, respectively, to be improved upon and made suitable to the purpose. No trifling sums, in the first instance, and then there would be building and time occupied. Considering the enhanced value of property here now, and all other circumstances, the present Club premises are if not cheap, *reasonable* at one lac. Moreover, in these days of joint Stock Company Limited, a Club Company would be formed *sharp*, to buy up the present premises and establish an opposition shop.—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 13.

SIMLA, 10*th October.*

THE Commander-in-Chief left Simla at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, under the usual salute. His Excellency proceeds across the Hills Peshawur-wards, from thence retrograding to meet the Head-quarters Camp at Sealcote, Captains Burne A. D. C., and Moore, Persian interpreter, only accompany Sir Hugh. Colonel Sorel, Military Secretary, however, will overtake him after a week or so.

The "season" of 1863 is now beginning to exhibit symptoms of decline—expiring leaves of absence have carried off about one-third of the European population. The attendance at Church is becoming visibly thinner and thinner, and the Mall evenings more and more attenuated. A great number of exercise-

ists are away in the interior prolonging their stay in this lovely climate to the last moment. It is a great mistake (I think) people going down immediately the cold weather approaches. I mean those who might have an opportunity of staying up November and December are gloriously beautiful and bracing, are more invigorating, and do one far more good than any other month you could pick out of the year.

On the whole, as regards Balls, parties, picnics and such like socialities this has been quite an average season, but if one carefully contrast it with those past and gone, a dash of (*morel*) refinement, blended with a *leetle* restraint will be more noticeable in the now languishing season of 1863, than in some of its late predecessors.—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 13.

LOCAL.

WE understand that during Mr. Scoble's absence in England on leave for three months, Mr. L. H. Bayley, Barrister-at-law, will officiate as Clerk of the Crown.

THE Office of the Legislative Department of the Bombay Council, will this day be removed from Poona to Bombay.

WE understand that Mr. W. H. Havelock, Political Superintendent of the Southern Mahratta Country, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Secret, and Educational Departments, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson at Calcutta.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—To-day in the grand festival of the Hindoos called *Dassera* or *Doorga Pooja*, on which account all the Banks and Mercantile Offices and most of the public establishments will be closed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—The Minstrels give their last performance this evening, Wednesday, when as will be seen by an Advertisement in another column, they propose giving a new and well selected programme. Dave Carson will appear as the *Intelligent Youth*, and will amuse the audience by his oddities as the *Blue Tail Fly*. Mr. J. O. Pierce will again perform on the Rock Harmonicum, and will introduce several original songs. As this is to be the last performance, our readers should not lose this opportunity of witnessing it.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 20th October 1863.

BROACH.—Fine. S.E. light.
BULSAR.—Cloudy.
GOA.—Hot and partially clouded. N.W. light.
KOLAP

THE WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(Indian Empire, Oct. 10.)

THERE has been an eventful one. And we shall comment as briefly as we can upon those occurrences which have afforded either gratification or instruction to the Public.

First and foremost is the case of Dr. Tippetts against Captain Lloyd for seduction. We do no think that our cool mussories have been severe enough in their strictures upon it. Dr. Tippetts' conduct at first was neither moral, nor delicate towards her who afterwards became his wife, yet it is plain from evidence which could not be gainsaid, that he since treated her with love and affection. If ever their antecedents had become known, yet being received and treated as an honest woman and society being unwilling to recall the past to her remembrance, it was a base act in her seducer to work upon his knowledge of her past history to gratify the lust of an hour, and to return with such shameful ingratitude the hospitality of her husband. But it was baser still in him to make even the confession of his paramour a justification of his own villainy. We can imagine one in the enthusiasm of fury, and eagerness of revenge rearing to any and every means to injure his antagonist or damage his reputation. But surely he must have sunk to the lowest depth of infamy to downgrave, who would endeavour to avert from his own head the retribution due to his crime, by such injustice by degrading still more the victim of his seductions. We never for a moment imagined that advocate could be found so utterly forgetful of those finer feelings, which a liberal education engenders and associates with gentlemen, as to plead for his client a line of defence really so despicable and we are not surprised that it was adverted to by the Judge in terms of strong condemnation. But besides this one voice we have heart none raised against it. We don't think that an advocate could ever be the less, if he were to keep constantly in mind, *fiat justicia, ruat coelum*, let him endeavour by all honest means (*honestis modi*) to deliver his client. If his case is so desperate or so *dishonestum* that it requires effort of a like character, then let him throw up his brief and *liberat animam suam*.

The case of *Jenkins* v. *Hark* was called on on Thursday last, and though the issues had been settled and all expected a still more rearranging threat on into the affairs of the Printing Company Limited, to the surprise of Judge, Audience and perhaps of Counsel an apology was tendered and accepted. What friend "Hark" were you afraid of consigning us? Having crowed so lustily were you scared by your own shrill notes? If you made the remarks which gave rise to the action on good grounds then as the mouth piece of the public you were fooled to a humiliating your remarks. What weight will hereafter attach to any opinion emanating from you, if it is thus publicly notified, that you will for purposes of your own make assertions and weeks after, upon the mere threat of being sued for heavy damages, be induced to retract your calumnies? — But if the writer of the article and Editor of the paper were not a party to the farce, then the managers directors or whoever they are who moved the strings in this puppet show had better rid themselves of their present editor and not some such attornies as that in the legal papers.—Whilst on the subject of the Editorship of the *Hurkaru* one who does not pride himself upon being a gentleman, and who will obey all orders asking no questions—no we shall be happy to insert the advertisement speak.

A quarterly Meeting of the Calcutta municipality was held on Monday last and a special meeting on Wednesday. At this latter meeting the chairman entered into a minute explanation of the views of the Committee and the intentions of the corporation regarding future works, as an introduction to the Budget. From this it appears that the income of the Municipal Committee for the year ending 31st December 1864, will be upwards of 12 lacks of Rupees and the estimated expenditure upwards of 33, the deficiency is proposed to be met by a loan bearing interest at 5 or 5½ per cent. We perceive that 12 lacks of Rupees are to be devoted to the Drainage works, 10 to city improvements and two only to roads. We think that good deal more ought to have been devoted to the last. The Chitpore is scarcely a road in and about Calcutta which can be pronounced really good. We perceive that we are to be saddled with a Sea th Officer and esta lishment, and that Rupees 20,000 are destined for this purpose; and we may be certain that this sum will find its way to the pocket of some favored individual looming but not now in the distance. The report by Captain Hyde on the drainage works is very a tf ctive ind ed, and if these drainage schemes as it is so confidently maint ined they will be, without doubt a great boon will have been conferred on Calcutta: and the vast sums already expended thereon will not be grudged Captain Hyde was a strong advocate for sending Mr. Clark to England, as being best able to judge, from an intimate knowledge of the town's, what improvements, made in drainage works and machinery during the last six years in London, could advantageously be introduced here.

Our Sempore contemporary condemns the appearance of the Clerical element in the Bourse, so did we, but we would go a step further and maintain, that the clergy ought to have no interest in joint stock companies. They have a right to invest their savings or their surplus income in some manner but to them the most legitimate modes are Government Securities, Shares in joint Stock Companies are now not generally purchased for permanent investment of money, but for purposes of speculation and therefore the clergy investing in these t eir rise or fall in the market, must create an unhealthy excitement on the subject. Once let them without check or rebuke take prominent part in their management in the city, and we shall find that the Assam example will be multiplied all over the land. Indeed, if what we hear be true there are already many such in India. But should they be condemned? Are they not *Tea-total-ers*.

CELESTAL MINERALOGY.

(Times, Sept 7.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—From time to time reports of the occurrence of meteors appear in your columns especially in August and November, when our globe is whirling through that region of space where they are said to abound. The philosophy of these fleeting luminaries is as yet very imperfectly understood. They are supposed to be solid planetary bodies describing definite orbits; and the supposition has also been made of the possibility of singular metallic and stony masses now termed meteorites having been found in various parts of the world, either upon or only at a slight depth below the surface; and these, it is now generally admitted, are of meteoric origin; minute planets, in fact, which, coming within the influence of the earth's attraction, consist of iron, alloyed with nickel, &c., and the many sorts of minerals, resembling those which have been produced at high tem peratures. Some mes, for example as in certain well known Siberian and South American specimens, the same meteorite contains a portion of metallic and portions of stone-like matter. In Paris there is a magnificent collection of meteorites, which, through the well-directed energy of the present curator, Mr. Maskelyne, has of late been greatly enriched. Cases have been recorded in which men have been killed by the descent of these errant bodies, and in Siberia dogs have been killed in such accidents may happen any day, and for aught we know to the contrary, anywhere; just as we may be startled by the shock of an earthquake, as long St. Paul's and the Victoria Tower in ruins in a moment. Many are a host who have shaken Great Britain to its foundation in former times; and we have no certainty that the volcanic powers below us will slumber for evermore. It is fearful to contemplate the possibility of every tall chimney being laid prostrate in a second or two, and of our being battered to pieces by a shower of meteorites.

With your permission, Sir, I will now present you with the history of a few curious meteorites, especially with the view of showing how liable we are to commit errors of observations. A few years ago it was announced that a meteorite, one half of her dimensions covered in the vicinity of London, in the true k fashion; and treat was the excitement of certain scientific celebrities on the occurrence. The precious specimen was immediately secured and transferred to one of our nation l museums, where it was duly inspected by friends [illegible] and others. A well-known American collector and dealer in meteorites chanced to be in London at the time, and was so convinced of the authenticity of the specimen that he would long to purchase it at a high price. It was the subject of a communication to the Royal Society, and gave rise to an animated discussion. Unfortunately or fortunately, as the case may be, chymistry speedily settled the question. Lying around the tree were numerous pieces of undoubted furnace scoria, which analysis proved to be identical in composition with the pretended meteorite. More ver, a distinguished botanist, since deceased, announced that iron chains and other objects clearly terrestrial had been previously met with embedded in trees. In *The Times*, October 30, 1857, an account was given of the discovery of 37 stones and the rib of a cow in a hollow tree; and it was concluded that they must have lain there during at least 60 years.

A naval officer not long ago was standing on the beach at the Isle of Wight when he saw a "thunderbolt" fall. He went to the spot, picked it up, and found it warm, and exhaling the odour of brimstone. He despatched an account of his observations to the Royal Society, who, to his annoyance, declined to receive it. Thereupon he addressed an official communication on the subject to the Admiralty, forwarding, at the same time, the identical specimen in a mahogany box. The Admiralty referred the matter to one of the national institutions when the meteorite was instantly pronounced to be a concretion of iron pyrites, in all respects identical with concretions abounding in the neighbouring cliffs, from which it had fallen.

Shortly after this it was alleged that an extraordinary meteorite had been discovered at the base of a tree near Nottingham. It was submitted to the inspection of a chymist in London, who was strictly enjoined to handle it with the great care. It was spherical, and about two inches in diameter. Chemical analysis was not required to ascertain its nature; for it was immediately recognized as one of the ordinary concretions frequently formed in the bowels of horses.

At about the same time it was reported that small glass-like meteorites were found in or near Birmingham after a heavy shower of rain. They were most unmistakably produced on the earth.

It is astonishing how easily the most honest men may be deceived in their observations with respect to natural phenomena. If they have not had the advantage of recorded experience, the history of these apparent meteorites may indicate a valuable lesson of caution, and teach men that they may not always believe what they think they see. How many absurdities, which at one time were universally received as facts, have been exploded by the light of science? Many yet remain, which will, assuredly, be dispelled in like manner. There can be no doubt that there are many things in heaven and earth which are not dreamt of in our philosophy; and it is equally true that many things have been dreamt of in both which have no foundation in truth. I refer exclusively to natural phenomena. Even perpetual motion has still its believers. Only the other day a letter appeared in *The Times* in which it was gravely urged that the hydrogen of water might be one day used as fuel. Now, in water, that hydrogen is combined with oxygen, and it cannot become available as a source of heat until it has been again separated from the oxygen. But to effect such separation would, at least, require the exercise of an amount of force as great as that which would be developed by the subsequent combustion of the hydrogen. There is no such thing as the creation of force by man, any more than there is of the creation by man of what is called matter out of nothing. I will conclude with an apocryphal note which was communicated to the author of this letter by the late Robert Stephenson. A perfect Egotist went one day to his father, George Stephenson, and propounded a satisfactory solution of the problem. "Sir," was the reply, "I will believe it when you take my self up by your waistband and carry yourself round the room." A similar reply would be equally appropriate to those who propose to extract economical fuel out of water. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sept. 7. Y.

LIFE AT BIARRITZ.

(Times, Sept. 9.)

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BIARRITZ, SEPT. 5.

THE Empress and the Prince Imperial arrived here at 2 o'clock on Monday morning last. This early hour was chosen probably to spare the authorities the trouble of a formal reception, of addresses, and processions of young girls dressed in white strewing flowers and presenting bouquets. The three triumphal arches,—one at the railroad terminus of St. Esprit, which is a faubourg of Bayonne is now attached to the Department of the Basses Pyrenees, the other at the village of Anglet, where the road turns off to Biarritz, and the third at its entrance, close to the Imperial residence, or as it is now called the Villa Eugenie,—were barely completed. All other display was dispensed with. The Mayor's proclamation, while informing the good people of Biarritz of the Empress's approaching visit, recommended them to refrain from any noisy demonstrations of loyalty, and with wise to respect the retirement and repose of the august visitors. The Empress feels nowhere more at home and more independent in her movements than in this long-familiar spot. In every other place, whether at Fontainebleau, St. Cloud, or Compiegne, a certain degree of etiquette is observed which interferes more or less with freedom of action. At Biarritz it is not so. Their Majesties come hither to seek repose, though not obscure solitude, and they live and move about pretty much as any of the people they see about them. You meet them any morning or evening walking about through the streets, or strolling along the beach or on the slopes. Everybody treats them with respect, and nobody intrudes upon them. For the Empress it is her place of predilection. She frequented it in times gone by when she certainly did not dream that she should one day wear the crown of France. Not a pass, a ruin a glen, or a streamlet which is not familiar to her, and the pleasure with which she revisits them as Empress of the French is not less lively than when she knew them as simple Eugenie Montijo. The morning after her arrival she might be seen, accompanied by one or two attendants, walking about the town, or on the beach between the Imperial residence and the Port Vieux, the favourite resort of bathers. The villa is nearly at the water's edge, and stands on a terrace the base of which at high tides is beaten by the sea. A very few years ago the piece of land attached to it was but a sandy plains. It is now covered with verdure and shrubs; is enclosed by wooden palisades, and is irrigated by means of small canals, which are led from an artificial lake at a short distance. Biarritz itself, from an insignificant village some five and twenty years since, is become a respectable town, and is every year growing larger. Its lodging houses, hotels, and restaurants are good, and the prices by no means extravagant. You have the casino, with its coffee-room, and its terrace where you eat your ice, sip your coffee, smoke your cigar, read, loiter, or converse, while you breathe an atmosphere which is health itself; or the theatre with Levassor or some other Parisian favourite every night. You stroll through streets thronged with English, French, and Spaniards in every variety of costume, and all affording a scene of animation which cannot be surpassed anywhere. As it is just now the height of the season, Biarritz is crowded, and every day brings some new arrivals; and where they all find room it is not easy to imagine. The carriages which ply between Bayonne and Biarritz keep up a perpetual movement. Spacious and handsome chars-a-banc, with accommodation for 20 persons, omnibuses, with six inside and six outside; Darrigrand's diligences and neat calèches, all admirably horsed, are available at moderate prices. Bazaars displaying shawls, silks, muslins, babouches Turkish pipes, and what in case of need passes for Turkish tobacco, are numerous. The Refuge now consists of 530, including "Servants of Mary" and "Repenties." The cells are built of stone, but the straw hut which was the first habitation on the sands is still preserved. Every sort of needle work is now done there, from the finest embroidery to the coarsest garments used by the peasants; and a marriage *trousseau* valued at some hundreds of pounds, was completed last week. Certain articles of carpentry work are done by the sisterhood. Their farmhouse is well stocked with Breton cows, poultry, and pigs; their dairy is excellent, the butter is in great repute in the neighbourhood, and from this last article alone the Community received during the past year, about 150*l*. No member of the Community remains unemployed for a single moment of the day. Those who are not employed in manual labour are engaged in teaching the poor children of the neighbourhood. The funds derived from the sale of their produce, needlework, or tillage are spent in educating the poor, and in other works of benevolence. The "Servantes de Marie" and "Repenties" are cloistered; the former for life, the latter for whatever period they may think proper. The "Servantes de Marie" wear a light blue uniform, with the head, veil, and rosary of the regular recluse. The "Repenties" have the blue given, with a shawl marked with a large white cross; instead of the veil and hood they wear the handkerchief on the head, the same as that in common use among the Basque peasant women. Strangers visiting the establishment are received with courtesy by one of the sisterhood, and are offered such refreshments as the house can afford—excellent brown bread, delicious butter, wine, cheese, and eau sucree. They feel a pleasure in showing you the neat refectory, cowhouse, pigeery, rabbit enclosures, garden, and cemetery. When one recalls to mind what that place was some 20 years ago, and sees what it now is, it is impossible not to feel the highest admiration for the founder. During their stay at Biarritz the Emperor and Empress occasionally visited the Refuge, which, of course, displays its rustic triumphal arch, the Mayor of Biarritz being a very devoted functionary. Their Majesties are received with the courtesy shown to every one. They invariably leave some marks of their bounty, and the sisterhood certainly do not forget them in their prayers.

The order of the "Servantes de Marie" has spread the influence and exhortions of the Abbe Cestac with wonderful rapidity. There are few places in the departments of the Low, High, and Eastern Pyrenees, where there are not branches of it; and wherever the outcast is to be reclaimed, the orphan sheltered, and the ignorant to be taught, there you are sure to find a member of the Community. It has branches in various provinces of Spain, and some of the sisters where detached not long ago from the parent establishment of Anglet to organize a house in Madrid

But this is not the only conventual society you meet on the sands of Anglet. About a quarter of an hour's drive from the Refuge you find a Community under the rigid rule of St Bernard. The Bernardines pass their days in seclusion as complete as that they lived in the desert of Egypt. The sanction of the Pope for this establishment under the rule of St. Bernard was obtained in 1851 by the Abbé Cestac. The sisterhood spend their time in improving and tilling the soil, in prayer, and meditation. From that lonely spot the Bernardines have no view of the village of Anglet, of Biarritz, of the ocean which beats at the base of the sand hills in the distance, of the river, or the mountains. The straw cabins which they erected with their own hands in 1850 have since been replaced by ones partly of stone and partly of earth. They transplanted a quantity of soil to the sands on which their huts stand, and on it they cultivate asparagus, cabbages, maize, and even vines. Their dress consists of an ample gown of the coarsest wool undyed, to which is attched a hood; from a rope tied round the waist depends a rosary, and on the shoulders is a large cross made of light blue stuff. When working in the fields during the heat of summer they are allowed to wear a broad-brimmed hat made out of the coarsest straw, such as that used by the peasant women. The food of the Bernardines is coarse, but not unwholesome. Their beds are simply pieces of canvass made like hammocks. They quit them at daybreak, and after some time spent in devotion in their chapel they repair to their labour in the fields, which is only interrupted by a short repast or by prayer at stated hours. Absolute silence is imposed upon them, the only exception being in case of illness. When the Emperor visited the place a year or two ago he expressed a wish to see the features of one of the sisters whose air of distinction even under her coarse attire struck him, but he failed to obtain what he asked. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Community consists exclusively of the poorer class of society. Young persons belonging to families of good standing and means have sought, and still seek, to be received in it. The are instances where postulants of the class I allude to have been rejected on the ground that their health was not robust enough to practise the severe rules of the Order. They were not received even as novices, and after repeated entreaties contented themselves, with becoming sisters of the neighbouring Community as "Servantes de Marie."

The ordinary route from Bayonne to Biarritz is the high road from the Porte d'Espagne to the village of Anglet. The other passes by the beautiful walk known as the Allees Marines, along the banks of the Adour to the downs which lie between the villas and gardens of Bayonne and the sea. There are few sensations more delicious than those you experience while descending on a summer's morning the banks of the river, which, from this point, where its waters are increased by the junction with the Nive, really looks like a noble stream. At the extremity of the Allees Marines you enter the pine woods the verdure of which defies the winds of autumn and the cold of winter. The road winds through this wood for about an hour, when it emerges on the downs. At one time you enter a deep ravine, where you are shut in among rocks, and a moment after you catch a glimpse of the sea, glittering in the beams of the morning sun. As you proceed along towards the Chambre d'Amour and the Lighthouse, you perceive groups of women working in the maize fields on your left, whom you recognize as Bernardines by their peculiar habit and the large blue cross on their shoulders. If you happen to inquire which of the many paths before you leads to Biarritz, they raise their faces for a moment from the ground, and point with the finger—but not a word is uttered. From this spot half an hour's smart walk brings you to Biarritz.

It is possible that at some future time the Refuge and the place itself may be spoken of as the cradle as instances of the skill of religious communities in selecting the most favourable site for establishing themselves. It is certain that, however flourishing the site may be at some distant period, nothing could be more desolate, and, apparently, more incapable of being turned to account than the spot on which, not many years ago, the Bernardines and Servantes de Marie pitched their tents.

AUSTIN'S JURISPRUDENCE*

(Daily News, Sept. 7.)

Two years ago Mrs. Austin gave to the world a second edition of the only published work of her late husband, the introductory lectures, ten in number, in which he determined the province of that science of jurisprudence which he had undertaken to expound. In pursuance of her pious plan she now publishes for the first time such of the remaining lectures, complete or fragmentary, as were actually delivered. To these she has added the notes which he subsequently made either on the lectures themselves, or on passages from other authors cited in them. These notes, though they throw much light out, for the use of his pupils, the system adopted by the leading authorities who treated of the subject, and she has completed, so far as was possible, this great but sad monument to her husband's fame by printing an essay (incomplete) on Interpretation, an "Excursus" on Analogy, Notes on Codification and on the Criminal Law, and an essay on the study of jurisprudence as a branch of legal education, formed out of his introductory lectures to the two courses which he delivered.

Mr. Austin's position in the first rank of thinkers on the science of law had been so firmly established by his introductory treatise that it needed not these further dissertations for its confirmation. It cannot therefore be said that they will raise his reputation, but it may well be said that the worthy of it, and increase our regret that he should have done no more. Yet for so much as this we are grateful to Mrs. Austin. For what is now published is even more valuable than what we had before received, inasmuch as it is more practical, and advances often beyond the limit of mere definition and analysis into the domain of suggestion and of construction. It has, indeed, already yielded a tangible and striking proof of its value. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the present Lord Chancellor has been one of the individuals whom Mrs. Austin speaks of as having perused the papers before their publication, and he has been indebted to them, if not for the idea, at least for much of the argument, illustration, and detail which his late speech on the consolidation of the statute and judicial law contained. At all events, if in this we err, it may safely be affirmed that the principles which that speech triumphantly received the most apt and important succour from the labours of Mr. Austin, and that the controversy to which they will give rise when he further develops his plan will be influenced in no considerable degree by the opinions of so eminent a jurist.

Nothing, indeed, lay nearer Mr. Austin's heart than the hope of an ultimate codification of the law. On it alone, he considered, could a science be built of a uniformity might come when, though it would not be possible for the people at large to know the whole of the law by which they are bound, it should at least be possible for a professed lawyer to know it, and consequently to guide with tolerable accuracy such as might consult him. (Vol. ii. p. 364). The actual state of the law filled him almost with despair. He was no undiscriminating denouncer of it—he did full justice to its merits, often preferred its principles and divisions to those of other systems, and objected to adopt Bentham's epithet of "Judge-made law," because, though pithy and accurate, it expressed somewhat undeserved contempt for the product "Yet this is his deliberate judgment upon the whole system:

I will venture to affirm that no other body of law, obtaining in a civilised community, has so little of consistency and symetry as our own. Hence its enormous bulk, and (what is infinitely worse than its mere bulk) the utter impossibility of conceiving it with distinctness and precision. If you would know the English law, you must know all the details which make up the mass. For it has none of those large coherent principles which are a sure index to details. And even if details are infinite, it is manifest that no man (let his industry be what it may) can compass the whole system.

Consequently the knowledge of an English lawyer is nothing but a beggarly account of scraps and fragments. His memory may be stored with numerous particulars; but, of the law as a whole, and of the mutual relation of its parts, he has not a conception. (Vol. ii., p. 153.)

To a man of Lord Eldon's learning, and of Lord Eldon's acuteness, the law might really serve as a guide of conduct, but by the great body of the legal profession (when engaged in advising those who resort to them for counsel) the law (generally speaking) is divined rather than ascertained. And whoever has seen opinions even of celebrated lawyers must know that they are often worded with a discreet and studied ambiguity, which, while it saves the credit of the uncertain and perplexed adviser, thickens "the doubts of the party who is seeking instruction and guidance." (P. 363.)

To the end of condensing and simplifying this mass of misleading obscurity Mr. Austin's thoughts continually tended, and this disposition of his mind has been one cause of some confusion in the lectures now before us. They commence with a dissertation on the nature of legal rights, which properly leads to a consideration of division of law into that affecting persons and things. The discussion of the former branch leads to the question of duties and injuries, and the distinctions between intention and negligence. These subjects are dealt with in the lectures from 14 *f* with which the present volumes commence) to 27 inclusive. But then (after a hiatus of some pages in the MS., in which possibly the reason may have been given), we are carried in lecture 28 at once into a consideration of the distinctions between written and unwritten law, firstly using the terms in the literal sense employed by the Roman jurists, and then in the sense used by English lawyers, as discriminating between statutes and the law which is expounded or created by judicial decision. From this there follows a discussion on the sources from which law is drawn, the *fontes juris* of the civilians, in which Mr. Austin combats the doctrine of Sir W. Blackstone, that customary law arises from general popular consent, and therefore indicates popular feeling, arguing in conformity with the principles laid down in his "Province of Jurisprudence," that customary law, like every other, is introduced by the sovereign, and indicates no freedom, unless the people happen to be the sovereign. Therefore he concludes that our customary or common law was really introduced, not by popular consent, but by the judges, to whom the sovereign allowed the power of establishing law, and though sometimes popular custom might be its remote cause, it was never properly its immediate source. After touching on the divisions of law according to the Institute of Justinian, the author advances to the division of the whole system, both with the Romans and ourselves (solely among moderns), into law and equity, thence proceeding to the principles of interpretation of statutes, out of the liberal exercise of which privilege so much of law that is not really statutory, but is purely judicial, has grown. And here, as the final apparent object of this introduction (which reaches to Lecture 36 inclusive), we have three lectures devoted to the character, evils, and remedies appropriate to our Judge-made law, and to the consideration of the possibility of reducing it to a code.

In Lecture 40 (which, except in outline, is missing) the digression which thus had been carried through some dozen preceding lectures, comes to an end, and the exposition of the principle of law is resumed with an inquiry into the foundation of the law of things, and its proper distinction from the law of persons. And this is in the remaining lectures, up to the last, pursued through the subjects of status, of property, of rights restricted in extent, such as servitudes or easement or restricted in time, such as estates for life or years, or subject to possibilities, such as future or contingent estates. The closing lecture of the series, which it will be remembered was brought to an abrupt and untimely conclusion, commences the subject of title, and a few loose notes on contracts are subjoined, showing that was the question to be subsequently treated

Our readers will see from this rough outline that the course as we have it is really composed of two separate theses—one contained in the first fourteen and last eighteen of the lectures on the proper subjects of jurisprudence—the other, interjected in the intervening eleven lectures, consisting of a disquisition on the divisions of law into the written and unwritten, or statutory and Judge-made classes, resulting in a consideration of the proper method of dealing with both in order to its ultimate reduction into a code. And the demarcation between these theses is so sharp and clear that we cannot but regret that Mrs. Austin and her advisers had not disregarded the actual numbering of the lectures by the author, and had removed the interposed lectures on the derivation, interpretation, and codification of law to the end, where they would have formed an appropriate introduction to the commentary on the separate essays on these subjects.

This at least is a division which, for the benefit of our readers, we must make in this notice. The law of persons and things, of status, of rights *in rem* and *in personam*, of property unlimited and limited, are too technical to be interesting to the majority even of students. We leave them then to lawyers, merely remarking that in the directness Mr. Austin displays all his accustomed acumen, and entirely succeeds in exposing the groundlessness of some ideas on these question which originated with very great lawyers, but which being erroneous, have tended in an inconceivable degree to darken the minds of their successors and to confuse the legal application of the principles thus misunderstood. But the question of codification is one which, in the stage of legislation we have now arrived at, must be faced by the public, and as the success of the effort is likely to depend very much on the degree of understanding which the public brings to bear upon it, we shall devote the rest of our space to an analysis of Mr. Austin's views on this matter.

First of all he insists that the doctrine is untenable which would refer the law laid down by our judges to meet cases in which statutes are dumb as mere declarations of existing law. The Romans recognised such law-making under the title "jus a prudentibus compositum;" but "with us the authority of the *prudentes* is affectedly sunk, and the judicial decisions, really framed upon their opinions, are considered declarations of law established by immemorial custom. (Vol. ii., p. 238.) There are, however, other cases, besides the enunciation of "common law," in which the judges have really made the law they profess only to declare. One is where they have extended to a new case a statute which does not really embrace it. Another is where they have deprived a statute or principle of its effect by introducing a counter exception, founded on equity, or on a fiction. For the fondness of judges for this last method Mr. Austin accounts by two reasons: first, a respect for the law intended to be evaded, and a desire to preserve it in appearance, though breaking it in reality; and secondly, a wish to conciliate the admirers of the law which they were breaking. (P. 315.) But for many of the fictions by which law is so darkened he cannot account. Rejecting as uncharitable the suggestion that it was to render the law as incomprehensible as possible, he can only "impute such fictions to the sheer imbecility (or, if you will, to the active and sportive fancies) of their venerable authors, rather than to any deliberate design, good or evil." (P. 319). He does not, indeed, object to the assumption of a legislative power by the judges, had it been exercised avowedly and definitely. But to the law, as introduced in practice out of decisions, he enumerates the following objections:—1. It is made on occasion of a single case, and, therefore, does not profess to establish a general principle which may rule all cases. Therefore, in applying it to them there has first to be gathered out of the particulars in the original case the reason of the decision, and then there has to be considered whether it reaches the new case (p. 328 *et seq.*) 2. It is made in haste in the course of business (except when after argument on appeal), and without full consideration of the other cases to which it will be applied. 3. It is always (unless it has been foreseen by private practitioners) an *ex post facto* law. 4. It is necessarily vague and inconsistent, from the bulk and diffusion of the documents out of which it has to be collected, and the difficulty of extracting it. 5. The authority which its validity can ascertained after it has been first suggested. 6. It is never, so rarely, comprehensive, for, as Sir S. Romily observes (*Edinburgh Review*, vol. xxix., p. 281), the judge in making it is necessarily compelled to confine himself to the particular case before him. 7. It makes the statute law which co-exists with it imperfect, unsystematic, and bulky, for the statutes are passed to fill up the gaps, and must adopt the language and principles of the judicial law. (Pp. 858 to 378.) These seven objections (of which it perhaps may be said that some are included in the others) Mr. Austin thinks inevitable and fatal consequences of law made by decisions; other objections which have been commonly advanced to it he thinks ill-founded. For he considers that it cannot be said to be made arbitrarily as the judge is controlled by the bar and by public opinion.

But in the remedy these evils by the enactment of a code to take the place of the mass of law entombed in our volumes of decisions and statutes he sees great difficulties, and thinks it important that the difficulties should be admitted, even while maintaining both its practicability and its expediency. It must, he thinks, in the first place, define the sense of the expressions it uses, which itself is exceedingly difficult. And, on the whole, he considers the question turn upon the further question whether there are men competent to the task. But he insists that our own country as well as Rome has produced such men, and looks to the scientific study of law as the means of producing them again. For the first and most indispensable step towards the construction of a good code he considers to be the establishment of a preconceived and previously stated plan of the whole system to be wrought upon. Bit by bit codification, unless upon such definite plan, he regards as most rash and confusing, while if a sound system be pursued errors in detail will be easily corrected. (Vol. iii., p. 376.) And to this resulting code, when it is constructed, he regards the following common objections as untenable:—First, that it must be incomplete, not providing for every case. The enunciation of "common law," in which the judges have really made the law they profess only to declare. One is where they have extended to a new case a statute which does not really embrace it. Another is where they have deprived a statute or principle of its effect by introducing a counter exception, founded on equity, or on a fiction. For the fondness of judges for this last method Mr. Austin accounts by two reasons: first, a respect for the law intended to be evaded, and a desire to preserve it in appearance, though breaking it in reality; and secondly, a wish to conciliate the admirers of the law which they were breaking. (P. 315.) But for many of the fictions by which law is so darkened he cannot account. Rejecting as uncharitable the suggestion that it was to render the law as incomprehensible as possible, he can only "impute such fictions to the sheer imbecility (or, if you will, to the active and sportive fancies) of their venerable authors, rather than to any deliberate design, good or evil." (P. 319). He does not, indeed, object to the assumption of a legislative power by the judges, had it been exercised avowedly and definitely. But to the law, as introduced in practice out of decisions, he enumerates the following objections:—1. It is made on occasion of a single case, and, therefore, does not profess to establish a general principle which may rule all cases. Therefore, in applying it to them there has first to be gathered out of the particulars in the original case the reason of the decision, and then there has to be considered whether it reaches the new case (p. 328 *et seq.*) 2. It is made in haste in the course of business (except when after argument on appeal), and without full consideration of the other cases to which it will be applied. 3. It is always (unless it has been foreseen by private practitioners) an *ex post facto* law. 4. It is necessarily vague and inconsistent, from the bulk and diffusion of the documents out of which it has to be collected, and the difficulty of extracting it. 5. The authority which its validity can ascertained after it has been first suggested. 6. It is never, so rarely, comprehensive, for, as Sir S. Romily observes (*Edinburgh Review*, vol. xxix., p. 281), the judge in making it is necessarily compelled to confine himself to the particular case before him. 7. It makes the statute law which co-exists with it imperfect, unsystematic, and bulky, for the statutes are passed to fill up the gaps, and must adopt the language and principles of the judicial law. (Pp. 858 to 378.) These seven objections (of which it perhaps may be said that some are included in the others) Mr. Austin thinks inevitable and fatal consequences of law made by decisions; other objections which have been commonly advanced to it he thinks ill-founded. For he considers that it cannot be said to be made arbitrarily as the judge is controlled by the bar and by public opinion.

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* Lectures on Jurisprudence; being the sequel to "The Province of Jurisprudence determined." To which are added Notes and Fragments now first published from the Original Manuscripts. By Charlotte Johns Austin. Edited by Sarah Austin. In two vols. London: John Murray. 1863.

Our limits do not permit us to follow Mr. Austin in his treatises on Analogy and Interpretation, well worthy as they are of detailed examination. That on the study of jurisprudence we must also leave with no further notice than a single word of earnest commendation of it to all who take an interest in the elevation of the legal profession and science. The largeness and soundness of the opinions and suggestions it contains are not affected by an occasional instance of the incompleteness and prejudice which may tarnish the finest intellects, as in the objection he starts to mathematics as part of the general education of men intended for the law or for public life. (Vol. iii., p. 368.) Confessing elsewhere (p. 52) that he possessed scarcely a tincture of that science himself, it is easy to comprehend how he failed to appreciate its value as the only perfect application of logic, and how in this respect he ranked law as of equal use for the discipline of the logical faculty. But his prejudice in this matter has led him into the rare error of slightly misrepresenting an author whom he quotes, for he cites Leibnitz as sharing in the same opinion; whereas Leibnitz only says that law ranks next to mathematics, without indicating how wide the interval between them may be.

It may finally be remarked, as a further inducement to the general study of these Remains, that in style they are, though often disjointed and broken, far less difficult and repelling than the more completely elaborated lectures on the province of jurisprudence to which alone the author gave his finishing touches. It would seem as if the very effort towards perfection in accuracy had led him into ruggedness from which his natural flow of thought was free. The separate essays at the close of the work are expressed in language simple and often elegant, while always strong and precise. The notes and the fragments of lectures are necessarily rough and unfinished, but it is seldom that they demand the mental labour for their comprehension which the earlier work incessantly calls for. Mrs. Austin has wisely left them to speak for themselves, without attempting to piece them out or to correct them. They therefore often contain passages which are subsequently modified or recalled, sometimes with characteristic precision of self-refutation, as in this:

"I said in a former lecture that an obligation to will is impossible. Why I said so, I am somewhat at a loss to see. For it is quite certain that the proposition is grossly false and is not consistent with my own deliberate opinion.—Vol. iii p 128.

No doubt there are many other passages which the author would have corrected, had he himself revised or completed his work. But with some errors, it is nevertheless an invaluable contribution to juridical science. And even the errors of so clear a thinker may often help his successors to a perception of the truth. For error is (as none better than Mr. Austin knew) more than half overthrown when it is first distinctly stated.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

(Times, Sept. 10.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Mr. Seward has undertaken to address to the Governments and public of Europe a review of the past year's operations of the war. The Secretary of State certainly writes with "a fine easy flow of falsehood."

Without following him step by step through the long series of—well, we will say deceptions, which he puts forward as history, my limits of space confine me to the notice of only the more salient points of his official mendacity.

1. He endeavours to produce the impression that the Federal arms have made vast strides of territorial conquest, some 200,000 square miles of rebel surface. He calmly ignores the fact that they actually hold much less of the Southern territory than they did at the beginning of the 12 months the history of which he pretends to give. With the exception of the mere border States of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, and part of Tennessee, they hold nothing at a distance of 10 miles from the watercourses which are commanded by their gunboats. In Virginia there last year they were within five miles of Richmond, they have been expelled from the peninsula, except at its extreme southern point, which is dominated by

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Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to accounts or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. „
„ On demand ..... „
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 15th October 1863. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. „
„ On demand ..... „
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of Withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever requested, transmit, in the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondees should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEADOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Bails	Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do.	3 12
Do. Youth's do.	3 0
Do. do. do.	1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	14 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8 0
Do. Men's Match No. 1 do.	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.	
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.	

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILE OR DRAWERS size 2½ and 2¾ in., each ..... Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; CUT: (*To let Rush.*) 3,3½ & 4,
To series on Fish.) (*To let Rush.*) ins. 10 8
BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS. 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... „ 14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks ..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

No. Toilet	— 6	long, 3½	wide, 2¾	deep	..... each	..... Rs.	18 0
No. 00	— 7½	„ 4½	„ 3	„	..... „	.....	20 0
No. 1	— 9	„ 5¼	„ 3¼	„	..... „	.....	21 0
No. 2	—9 ½	„ 6	„ 3½	„	..... „	.....	23 0
No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	..... „	.....	25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„ 5	„	..... „	.....	28 0
No. 5	—13	„ 8	„ 6¼	„	..... „	.....	32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	—14½	long, 9	wide, 5½	deep	..... each	..... Rs.	25 0
No. 2	—15½	„ 9½	„ 6½	„	..... „	.....	28 0
No. 3	—17½	„ 10½	„ 7½	„	..... „	.....	33 0
No. 4	—19	„ 12½	„ 7½	„	..... „	.....	39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	—13	long, 9½	wide, 8½	deep	..... each	..... Rs.	23 0
No. 3	—16½	„ 12½	„ 11	„	..... „	.....	30 0
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 10½	„	..... „	.....	45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	—16½	long, 12½	wide, 6	deep	..... each	..... Rs.	32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drum Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES and of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Banks.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

ORIENTAT BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¼d. „
Do. „ Demand..... } 1s. 11¾d. „
Do. Scotland „ ..... }
Do. Ireland „ „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight..... 3 „
Do. 6 „ ..... 4 „
Do. 12 „ ..... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 14th October 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

શ્રી બોમ્બએ ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Forte, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—

Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Directors.

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKER, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ..... 3 per cent.

On fixed deposits subject to

	1 month's notice per annum.	4	do.
Do.	3 do.	do.	5 do.
Do.	6 do.	do.	6 do.
Do.	12 do.	do.	7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.

On delivering up of Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BHICOO BAPAJEE & Co.,
Manager.

2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., (late Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Egypt).

Harry Borradaile, Esq., (late Bombay C. S., Director Cape Town Railway and Dock Company).

Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London), Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China).

Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.), 22, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.

Sir John Spencer Login (H. E. I. C. S., late in Political employment in the Punjab), 5, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon and Co Calcutta and Glasgow).

Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock (late President of the Council of India, and Deputy Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company).

Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland) No. 5, Cleveland Row, St. James' Palace.

Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies).

Auditors.

William Dent, Esq. Bickley, Bromley, Kent.
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager.

T. G. Craig, Esq.

IN INDIA.

Neale Porter, Esq., Managing Director.

Branches.

BOMBAY .....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Acting Manager.
KURRACHEE .....H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.

Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsar, and Delhi.

AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight..... at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 „ ..... at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 „ ..... at 2s. 0d. „
2 „ ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 „ ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. „

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 „	5 „ „
12 „	6 „ „

DEPOSITS.

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 26th September 1863.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES IN KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. ROBERT SMALL & Co. are instructed to offer for sale by Public Auction (at the office of Messrs. GOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co.) at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November next, all those extensive eligible BUSINESS PREMISES on the Bunder Road, belonging to MADAME DAVIDSON.

The premises are in close proximity to the Railway Station, and the Serai—"a place used by Merchants for storing Cotton, Wool and other Merchandize, from Mooltan, Khorassan, &c., &c."

The premises comprise a large, well-built, and airy upperstoried Bungalow at present occupied by the "Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia," at a monthly rental of Rupees 150,—two Godowns capable of holding about 8,500 tons of Merchandize; the whole standing in a large Compound comprising 11,260 square yards. The present income from the premises is Rs. 400 a month, (*which may be considerably increased.*)

The premises are held on a lease for 99 years, and are subject to an *annual rental of* Rs. 90. The lease will expire in 1957.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. GOTUMRAM, GOPINATH & Co., Bunder Road, or to the Auctioneers at the MART.

Auction Mart, Kurrachee, 6th August 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 50,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. .....2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand .....1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2 57 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2 54 „ „
On Demand..... „ 2-53 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 15th October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland „ } On demand...2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland „ }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe .....1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed, "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 19th October 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0'1-16d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th October 1863. Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KKSSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSKY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY BUDHBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURMSKEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Deposits ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 „
„ 6 „ ..... 5 „
„ 12 „ ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays.....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq., F.S.S.
Bombay, 1st October 1863. Director of the Bank.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned he following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances	Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
		BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 20	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2½		Byculla ..... „	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½		Dadur ..... „	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
8		Mahim ..... Arr	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
9½		Coorla ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
16½		Bhandoop ..... „	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...
20½		Tannah ..... „	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
33½		Callian ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
		Callian ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...
40		Titwalla ..... „	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...
49½		Wassind ..... „	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½		Shapoor ..... „	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
66½		Khurdee ..... „	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...
75		KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

		KEGUFFOORA ..... Dep.	...	A.M. 6 30	...	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...
90¼		Nandore ..... „	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106¼		Deolokes for Nassick ..... „	...	8 10	...	...	7 20	...	...	...	...
128		Niphar ..... „	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136¼		Lassulgaum ..... „	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152		Munmar ..... „	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼		Nandgaum ..... „	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼		Chalisgaum ..... „	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203½		Kujgaum ..... „	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½		Pachora ..... „	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½		Muswawud ..... „	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½		Julgaum ..... „	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½		Shoawul ..... „	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273¼		Warrungaum ..... „	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284½		Narayan ..... „	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297		MULKAPORE ..... Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CALLIAN ..... Dep.	A. M. 11 12	P. M. 10 50	...	...	P. M. 4 10	...	...	...	...
81½		Budlapoor ..... „	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½		Narli ..... „	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
62¼		Kurjut ..... „	12 53	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		CAMPOOLEE ..... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...